

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
30 September 2004 (30.09.2004)

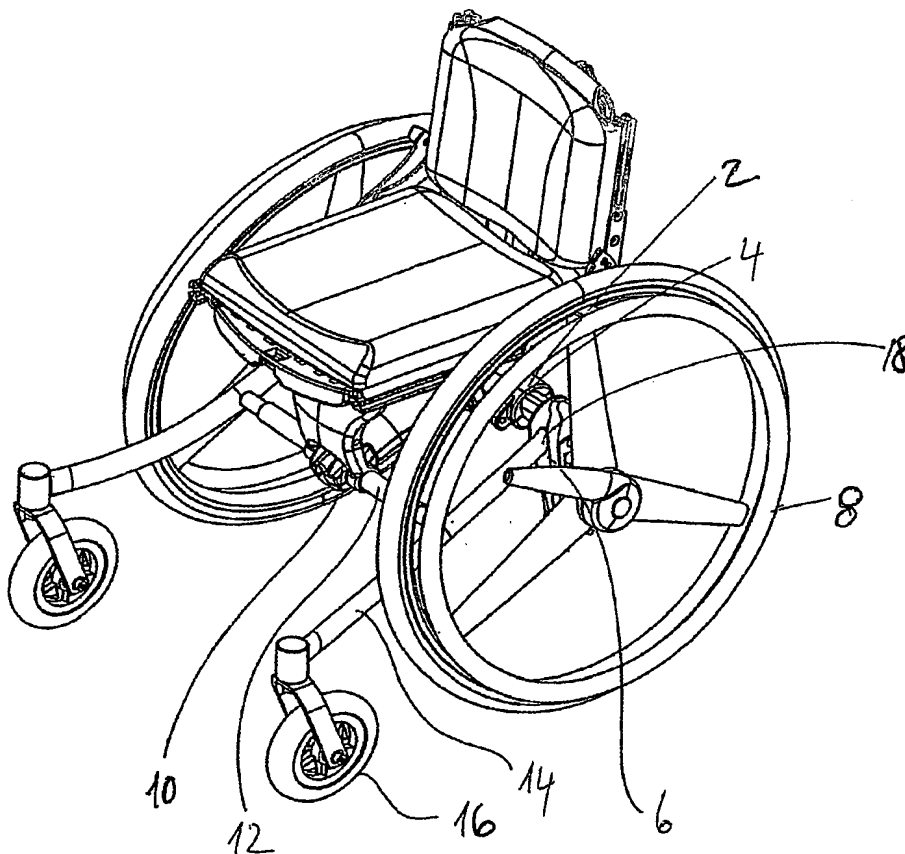
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/082548 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61G**
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/DK2004/000196**
- (22) International Filing Date: 22 March 2004 (22.03.2004)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
PA 2003 00421 20 March 2003 (20.03.2003) DK
- (71) Applicant (for US only): **R82 A/S [DK/DK]**; Parallelvej 3, DK-8751 Gedved (DK).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **MØLLER, Flemming [DK/DK]**; Møllenvænget 25, Søvind, DK-8700 Horsens (DK).
- (74) Agent: **PATRADE A/S**; Fredens Torv 3A, DK-8000 Aarhus C (DK).
- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **ACTIVE WHEELCHAIR**



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the art of personal mobility vehicles, particularly vehicles for the physically impaired. Particular application is found in children's wheelchairs which grow and expand with the child. However, it is to be appreciated that the present invention may also be applicable to wheelchairs for adults and may be utilized to custom fit wheelchairs to adults, may enable the chair to be utilized by adults or children of different sizes, or may be applicable to other vehicles.

WO 2004/082548 A2



TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

Active wheelchair6/1
PRTS

10/549924

JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 19 SEP 2005

The present invention relates to the art of personal mobility vehicles, particularly vehicles for the physically impaired. Particular application is found in children's wheelchairs which will have to be adaptable as the child grows. However, it is to be appreciated that the present invention may also be applicable to wheelchairs for adults and may be utilized to custom fit wheelchairs to adults, may enable the chair to be utilized by adults or children of different sizes, or may be applicable to other vehicles.

Hitherto, wheelchairs have been manufactured in various sizes to accommodate children as they grow. Manufacturing children's chairs in only fixed sizes requires frequent replacement of the entire chair and a large financial burden on parents. Accordingly, children's chairs have commonly been constructed to accommodate size alterations, thus enabling the child to use the chair over a wider range of physiological development.

In one solution, seats of different sizes have been selectively mounted on a conventional, full size wheelchair frame. However, because the child's seat tended to be much shorter than a conventional frame, the frame extended forward significantly passed the child's feet. This excessive forward extension created difficulty in manoeuvring the chair and pulling up to tables and desks.

From EP 08885605 (Invacare) is a wheelchair suggested where the adjustments are carried out by adjusting the features such as the wheel bearings along rails provided in a sub frame. The sub frame together with the rails for adjusting the wheel base and wheel distance are provided as steel profiles which after adjustment must be refastened by means of bolts. Furthermore, a quite substantial number of parts needs to be adjusted in order to alter/adjust the size of the wheelchair which in turn allows for the occurrence of mistakes or other defaults.

Yet another adjustable wheelchair is suggested in US 5320373 (Robertson et al.) wherein two substantially rigged side frames are provided in order to fasten the front and rear wheels in either side. The distance between the wheels in the driving direction

of the wheelchair is not adjustable. The point of gravity may be adjusted by mounting the seat in different positions in relation to the rigged frame holding the two wheel axles. The tilt of the seat is adjusted by further displacing the two bearing arms arranged in each rigged side frame such that the tilting of the seat cannot be carried out
5 stepless or while a person is seated in the chair. Furthermore, transfer of the point of gravity in relation to the driving direction is not possible since the distance between the wheels is fixed whereby the chair has a firm wheel base.

It is the object of this invention to provide a wheelchair which can be accommodated
10 to the change in the size of the user without the above-mentioned problems. This object is achieved by a wheelchair comprising a seat, a back support, and a number of wheels wherein that said wheelchair comprising means for adjusting the width of the seat means for adjusting the width of the back support and means for adjusting the width of the track of the wheels.

15 The wheelchair according to the present invention can be accommodated to a person changing size or to persons having various sizes. The user is provided with a comfortable seat and a wheelchair which does not have an unnecessary big width of the track of the wheels and do not extend unnecessarily in the forward direction.
20 Because the width of the track of the wheels can be adapted to the user the wheelchair is easy to manoeuvre. Furthermore, it is easy to pull up to tables and desks because of the reduced forward extension.

In a further advantageous embodiment of the invention the means for adjusting the
25 width of the track of the wheels comprises a frame comprising a pair of back apertures, a pair of front apertures, and a central front aperture, each back aperture is adapted for receiving a variable length of a back spacer, each front aperture is adapted for receiving a variable length of a front spacer, said back spacer connected to a displacer connected to a back wheel, said displacer comprising an oval aperture
30 adapted for interlocking a leg member, said leg member being connected to said front spacer, said leg member being connected to a front wheel, said central front aperture being an oval aperture adapted for interlocking a central leg member being connected to a wheel.

The frame is the central component of the wheelchair's substructure. By providing the apertures, it is possible to arrange the wheels in the apertures such that this arrangement may be constructed in an adjustable manner.

5

The frame constituting the central part of the substructure of the wheelchair basically has a substantially triangular shape. The pointed end of the triangle is pointing forwards and the base of the triangle is pointing backwards. By providing the apertures in the frame such that the apertures are open in a direction perpendicular to the driving direction, it is possible to insert the back spacers inside the apertures in order to provide the width adjustment for the wheelchair. The back spacers thereby constitute the connection member between the frame and the wheel structure. By being able to insert the back spacer into the apertures provided in the frame more or less that is to say that the back spaces extends more or less out from the frame, it is possible to vary the overall width of the construction whereby it becomes possible to accommodate different size users.

The wheel construction comprises for example the back wheel which by means of a displacer connects the axle of the back wheel to the back spacer. The displacer is hereby a connection member such that the elevation of the frame may be altered by using different size displacers. The displacers are generally arranged vertically in relation to the ground such that the distance from the frame to the wheels' axles may be varied.

In the front end of the frame three apertures are also provided namely a pair of apertures having openings perpendicular to the intended travelling direction as well as an aperture opening in the front travelling direction. The pair of apertures opening up in a direction perpendicular to the travelling direction may accommodate a pair of front spacers. The front spacers are used when the wheelchair is used in its four-wheel configuration. In this configuration, a leg member in either side of the frame is arranged adjacent the back apertures and extending forwards. From the two apertures arranged in the front end of the spacer, there are front spacers engaging the leg members in order to stabilise these and transfer the load to the central frame. The leg

members are in this manner fastened in apertures adjacent the two back apertures in the frame where means are provided for interlocking the leg members to the frame. Furthermore, in the front end of each leg member, a front wheel is provided.

5 The front aperture is used in the three-wheel configuration of the wheelchair according to the invention. In this configuration, the leg members and front spacers as described above are replaced by a single central leg member extending from the frame member and forwards in the driving direction. At a distal end of the central leg member, a front wheel is arranged.

10

In this manner, it is possible due to the central frame member comprising the five apertures as described above to be able to configure the wheelchair both in the traditional four wheel configuration but also in a more easily manoeuvrable three wheel configuration.

15

The interlocking used for locking the leg members as well as the spacers, both the back spacers and the front spacers are such that a variable length of these spacers may be inserted through the apertures and into the frame such that the wheel base in the distance between the front and the back wheels, the distance between the single front

20

wheel and the back wheel may be varied according to the needs of the user.

25

The central frame thereby makes it possible for a user to both configure the wheelchair in the three or four wheel configuration and/or also the size of the wheelchair altogether such that it may fit to a person through a growth period or may be adapted to fit different size persons.

30

Advantageously, the apertures for receiving the leg members may be made as oval apertures as the leg members also advantageously may be made as members having an oval cross-section. The moment of inertia is larger for such profiles such that it is possible to optimize the design and make a lighter construction by using the material characteristics in combination with providing a lightweight design and in this manner take advantage of the bigger moment of inertia due to a longer size in comparison to the smaller size of the rectangular or oval cross-section.

The means for interlocking the leg members and/or fixing the spacers both the back and front spacers in the frame and thereby the overall size of the wheelchair may be made in any suitable way, but in one advantageous embodiment, a slit is provided in the frame parallel to the insertion direction of the spacers. By furthermore providing one or more bolts such that by tightening the bolts, the size of the slit is decreased whereby the frame will grip around the inserted spacer, a complete readjustment possibility is provided. Furthermore, by providing simple means as bolts, spare parts may easily be obtained and furthermore, an easy-to-understand adjustment mechanism is provided.

The wheelchair according to this embodiment of the invention provides a way of easily changing the width of the track of the wheels of the wheelchair. Because the width of the track of the back wheels relates to the length of the back spacer and the width of the track of the front wheels relates to the length of the front spacer the width of the track of the wheels can be easily changed by changing the length of the spacers or changing the amount of the length of the spacers received by the front and back apertures.

In another embodiment of the invention, the spacers, i.e. both the back spacers and the front spacers, are arranged in the apertures in such a way that a clamping collar is arranged, preferably integral with the apertures. In this manner the track width between the wheels, whether it be the front or rear wheels, can be adjusted continuously such that any track width can be selected. The clamping collar integral with the apertures can for example be shaped by providing a slit in the aperture parallel to the insertion direction of the back spacers. Across the slit bolts can be inserted such that by tightening the bolts, the material on either side of the slit will be forced together and thereby clamp and lock the back spacer into firm engagement and thereby prevent sliding of the back spacer in the aperture.

30

Furthermore, this embodiment provides the opportunity for using the same wheelchair in two very different setups. When each back aperture and front aperture are connected to a leg member the wheelchair is set up with four wheels and provides a very stable

and classic look of the chair. When only the central front aperture is interlocking a central leg member connected to a wheel, the wheelchair is provided with three wheels. This three wheel setup provides a more sporty and easily manoeuvrable wheelchair. By providing the wheelchair with different length of leg members the
5 length as well as the height of the wheelchair can be easily changed.

In a still further advantageous embodiment of the invention the means for adjusting the width of the seat comprises two support members slidably arranged in a seat plate. By providing slidably arranged support members the seat is fully adjustable and can
10 be accommodated to the actual size of the user. It is advantageous that there is at least one support member on each side of the seat, and the seat can be supported by several slidably arranged support members.

In a further advantageous embodiment of the invention the wheelchair comprises at
15 least one foot rest attached to said wheelchair with releasable attachment means, said releasable attachment means comprising a hook-shaped member pivotally secured to said wheelchair for engagement with a hook-shaped member on said foot rest. Some users only occasionally need foot rests. It is therefore advantageous that the foot rest can be easily removed from the wheelchair and be easily re-connected to the
20 wheelchair. Furthermore, the releasable attachment means of this embodiment of the invention provides a strong and stable attachment of the foot rest to the wheelchair.

In the embodiment of the invention where two front wheels are provided, the front single aperture can be used in order to insert a second type of foot rest. By inserting for
25 example a pipe member into the aperture and locking it as disclosed above, this pipe member will have a very firm engagement with the wheelchair. Plate-shaped foot rests having articulated connection to a beam member which again is articulately connected to the pipe member thereby provide for a multitude of adjustment possibilities in order to accommodate the user of the wheelchair. By further providing different fastening
30 possibilities along the length of the pipe member, the foot rest can be adjusted to different leg lengths or differences in leg lengths of the individual user. The fastening means can for example be in the shape of a bolt going through a connection hub arranged at the opposite end of the foot plate member in the beam member. The bolt

member can go straight through the pipe member and be tightened by a nut on the opposite side. In this manner a very simple but efficient assembly is provided.

5 In a still further advantageous embodiment of the invention the means for adjusting the width of the back support comprises a back frame comprising at least one track or aperture, a bracket comprising at least one aperture, at least one of the apertures and tracks respectively being elongated, at least one fastener penetrating at least one aperture of the back frame and one aperture of the bracket, said fastener securing the back frame to the bracket. The width of the back support can be easily changed by
10 loosening the fasteners. When the correct width of the back support is reached the fasteners can be fastened again. Furthermore, a back frame with a totally different width can be used if the width of the back support has to be changed to a very different size.

15 In a further advantageous embodiment of the invention the wheelchair further comprises means for tilting the seat and for maintaining an essential constant centre of gravity, said means comprising lockable adjustment means, a first and a second hinge member, both hinge members pivotally connected to said frame, and pivotally connected to said seat, seat adjustment means pivotally connected to said first hinge
20 member and to said seat, said adjustment means comprises locking means.

The lockable adjustment means may be chosen from a blocking gas damper, an electrical actuator, a rack and a pinion electrically operated by means of a step motor, a spindle axle, or any other similar means.

25 It is advantageous that the seat can be tilted, since the users can have different preferences about how they want the seat to be tilted for maximum comfort. If the front leg members are changed it will often tilt the whole wheelchair, and the seat can be tilted to achieve the optimal alignment. To achieve maximum stability of the
30 wheelchair it is important that the centre of gravity of the user is between the front and back wheels. It is therefore advantageous that the centre of gravity of the seat does not change when the seat is tilted.

The geometric construction of this embodiment of the wheelchair ensures that the centre of gravity is essentially constant when the seat is tilted. The gas damper provides a smooth operation of the tilting of the seat and maintains the tilting in its correct position, when the gas damper is blocked.

5

In a still further embodiment of the invention the seat is slidingly connected to said frame. Since the seat is slidingly connected to the frame, the position of the user between the front wheels and the back wheels can be adjusted.

10 The invention will now be described in more details, with references to the drawing, where

Fig. 1 is a wheelchair according to the invention in a four wheel setup in a perspective view,

15 Fig. 2 is a wheelchair according to the invention in a three wheel setup in a perspective view,

Fig. 3 is an embodiment of the wheel chair as seen from the back side,

Fig. 4 is a wheelchair shown adjusted with two different widths,

Fig. 5 and 6 shows a wheelchair adjusted to two different heights,

Fig. 7 and 8 show a wheelchair with the seat tilted in two different angels, and

20 Fig. 9 shows a foot rest assembly.

With reference to Fig. 1 a wheelchair is built upon a frame 2, the frame comprises at least two back apertures of which only one 4 can be seen. The back aperture 4 is receiving a spacer 6. The back wheel 8 is connected to the spacer 6. The back spacer 6
25 comprises several holes of which one is selected to secure the back wheel 1 to the wheelchair. By using different sizes of the back wheel 8 or another hole in the spacer 6 the height of the wheelchair can be changed. The frame further comprises two front apertures, of which only one 10 can be seen. The front aperture 10 is receiving a length of front spacer 12, which is connected to a leg member 14. The leg member is
30 further connected to an aperture 18 of the back spacer 6, and to a front wheel 16. The track with of the wheels can be changed by changing the length of the front and back spacers 12,6 received by the front and back apertures 4,10, respectively. In this embodiment the elongated member of the leg member 14 has an oval cross-section,

and the aperture 18 of the back spacer 6 has a corresponding oval shape. The leg member shown in this embodiment of the invention is secured in a stable manner to the wheelchair.

5 In Fig. 2 an embodiment of the wheelchair according to the invention is shown in a three wheel setup. In the three wheel setup a single leg member 20 is received by a central front aperture 22 of the frame 2. In this setup the front apertures 10 and the oval apertures 18 of the back spacers are not used. The chair can easily be changed back and forth between a four wheel setup and a three wheel setup. In the three wheel
10 setup the wheelchair has a more sporty look, and also more sporty properties. It is e.g. easier to turn the wheelchair for the user. The three wheel setup is therefore often adequate for a younger and active user.

In Fig. 3 an embodiment of the wheel chair is seen from the back side. A back frame
15 22 is connected to a number of brackets 23. The brackets are having elongated holes, and the connection of the back frame 22 to the brackets 23 are made with fasteners penetrating the back frame 22 and the elongated holes of the brackets 23. The width of the back support can then easily be adjusted to a size which fits the user. Of course, the length of the brackets as well as the size of the back frame 22 gives some limits of
20 the possibility for the adjustment of the width of the back support. If necessary, the back frame 22 can be changed to a back frame of completely different size to extend the range of which the back support width can be adjusted.

In Fig. 4 the same wheelchair is shown adjusted with two different widths. It can be
25 seen that the bigger width of the wheelchair in Fig. 4b compared with Fig. 4a is achieved by having a longer length of the back spacers 6 and front spacers 12 outside the front and back apertures than in Fig. 4b. Furthermore, the brackets 23 of the back support are moved apart from each other in Fig. 4b. The seat 30 is made adjustable in a similar manner. Inside the seat 30 a number of support members 32 are slidingly
30 arranged.

In Figs. 5 and 6 it is shown how the height and the length of the wheelchair can be changed by using another central leg member 20 and mounting the wheel 8 in another

hole of the back spacer 6. The back spacer is provided with several holes. The height of the seat can be changed by mounting the wheel 8 in a lower hole of the back spacer 6. It is also possible to make the wheelchair longer by changing the central leg member 20 to a longer type of the same central leg member 20'. The same effect can
5 be obtained in the four wheel setup by changing the to front leg members.

In Figs. 7 and 8 it is shown how the seat can be tilted in space. The means for tilting the seat of this invention is especially advantageous because they maintain the centre of gravity between the front and back wheels. The means for tilting the seat comprises
10 a hinge construction. The hinge is constructed by a first hinge member 30, which is pivotally connected to the seat and pivotally connected to the frame 2. The hinge construction further comprises a second hinge member 32, which is pivotally connected to the frame 2 and pivotally connected to the seat. A gas damper 34 is pivotally connected to the first hinge member 30 and to the seat. The gas damper 34 is
15 a blocking gas damper, which means that it can be released when the tilt of the seat has to be changed and blocked afterwards.

Fig. 9 illustrates a foot rest arranged at the end of a pipe-shaped member 35. The pipe member 35 can for example be attached to the frame in the same manner as the front
20 wheel 20 (see Figs. 5 and 6). In the pipe member 35 means 36 for fastening a hub member 37 are arranged. The hub member 37 is fastened by for example a bolt (not shown) going through the hub member and through a hole 36 in the pipe member 35. In this manner, the hub can very easily and securely be fastened to the pipe member 35. The hub member is articulately connected to a beam member 38 which again,
25 though a pivot point 39 is connected to the actual plate-shaped foot rests 40. Both in the pivot 39 and the hub member 37, means are provided such that the beam member 38 can be locked in an angle relative to the pipe member 35, and the plate-shaped foot rests 40 can be locked in an angular relationship with the beam member 38 such that any desired position of foot rests can be attained. In this manner, a very flexible and
30 comfortable foot rest is provided. Furthermore, the two foot rests can be arranged in different means 36 along the pipe 35 such that differences in leg lengths or foot rest comfort positions can be accommodated.

CLAIMS

1. A wheelchair comprising a seat, a back support and a number of wheels, characterized in that said wheelchair comprises means for adjusting the width of the seat, means for adjusting the width of the back support and means for adjusting the width of the track of the wheels.

2. A wheelchair according to claim 1 where said means for adjusting the width of the track of the wheels comprises a frame 2 comprising a pair of back apertures 4, a pair of front apertures 10, and a central front aperture, where each of the back apertures 1 are adapted for receiving a variable length of a back spacer 6, each front aperture adapted for receiving a variable length of a front spacer 12, said back spacer connected to a displacer connected to a back wheel, said displacer comprising an aperture adapted for interlocking a leg member 14, said leg member being connected to said front spacer, said leg member being connected to a front wheel, said central front aperture being an aperture adapted to interlock a central leg member being connected to a wheel.

3. A wheelchair according to claim 1 or 2, where said means for adjusting the width of the seat comprises two support members slidably arranged in a seat plate.

4. A wheelchair according to any of the claims 1 to 3 comprising at least one foot rest attached to said wheelchair with releasable attachment means, said releasable attachment means comprising a hook shaped member pivotally secured to said wheelchair, for engagement with a hook shaped member of said foot rest.

5. A wheelchair according to any of the claims 1 to 4 where said means for adjusting the width of the back support comprises a back frame comprising at least one track or aperture, a bracket comprising at least one aperture, at least one of the apertures and tracks respectively being elongated, at least one fastener penetrating at least one

aperture of the back frame and one aperture of the bracket, said fastener securing the back frame to the bracket.

5 6. A wheelchair according to any of the claims 1 to 5 comprising means for tilting the seat and for maintaining an essentially constant centre of gravity, said means comprising a lockable adjustment means, a first and a second hinge member, both hinge member pivotally connected to said frame and pivotally connected to said seat, said adjustment means pivotally connected to said first hinge member and to said seat,
10 said adjustment means comprising blocking means

7. A wheelchair according to claim 6 wherein the lockable adjustment means may be chosen from a blocking gas damper, an electrical actuator, a rack and pinion electrically operated by means of a step motor, a spindle axle, or any other similar
15 means.

8. A wheelchair according to any of the claims 1 to 6 where said seat is slidingly connected to said frame.

1/6

10/549924

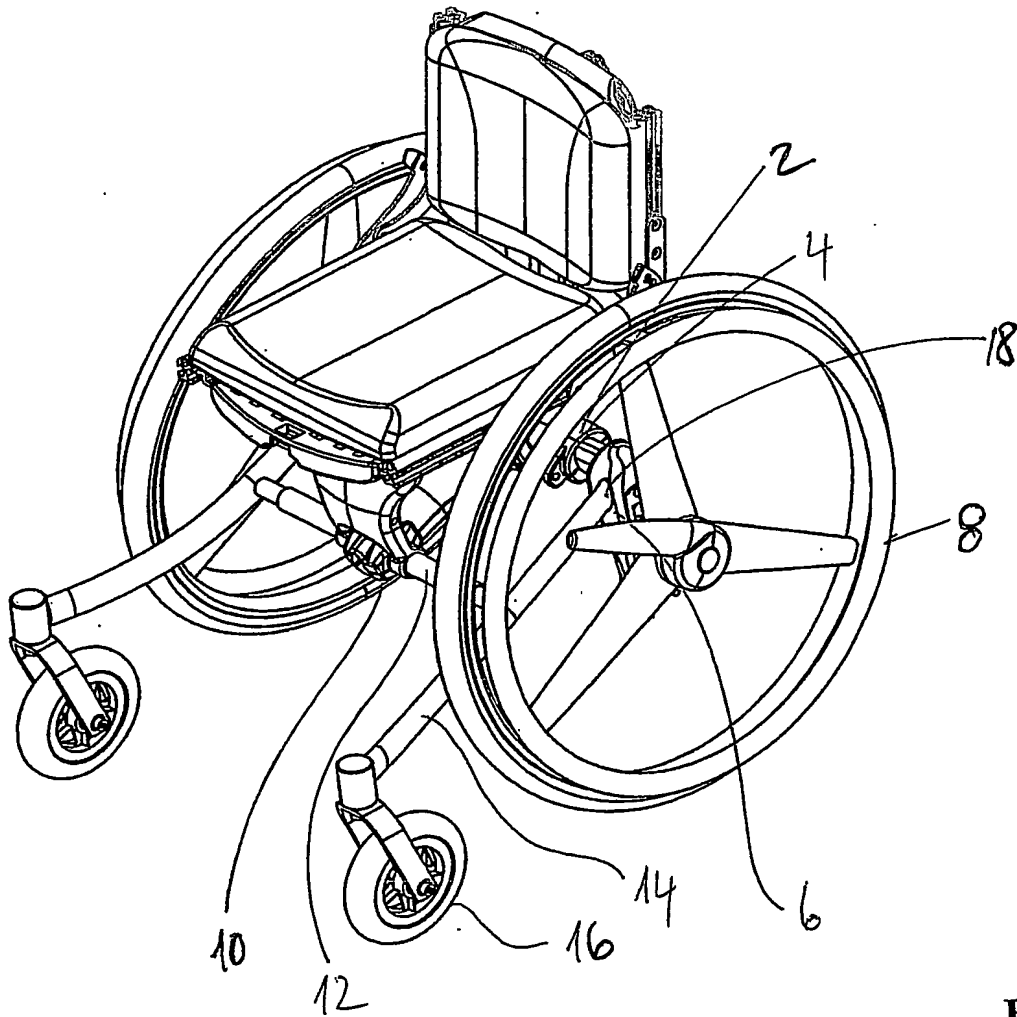


Fig. 1

10/549924

2/6

Fig. 2

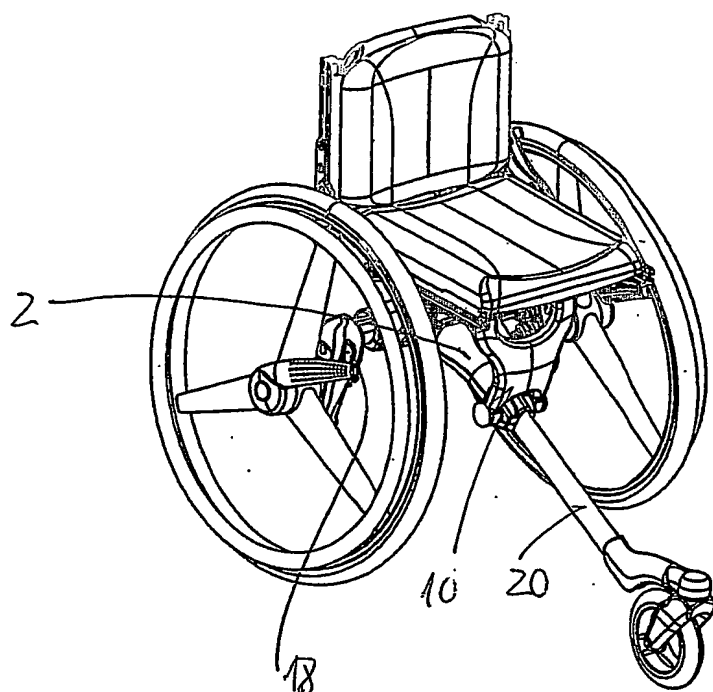
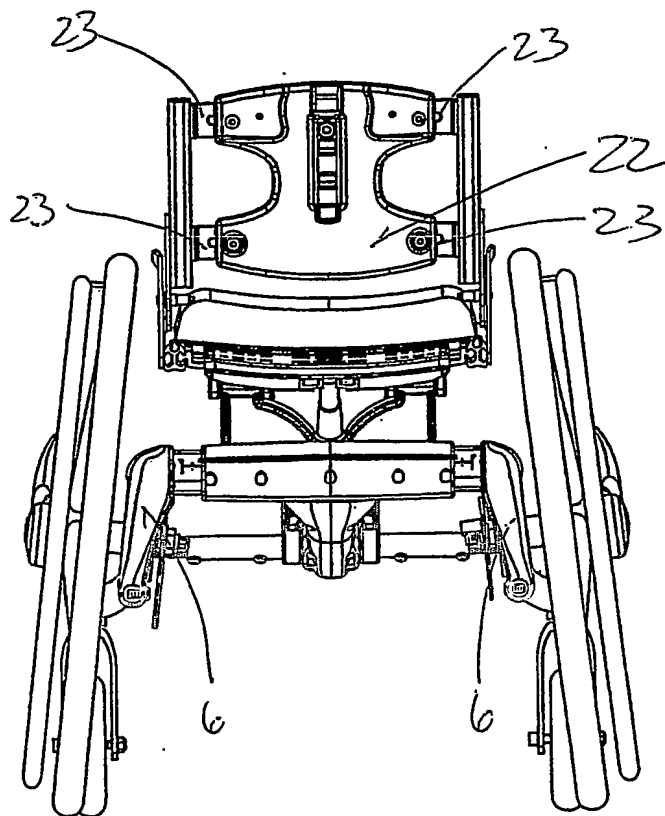


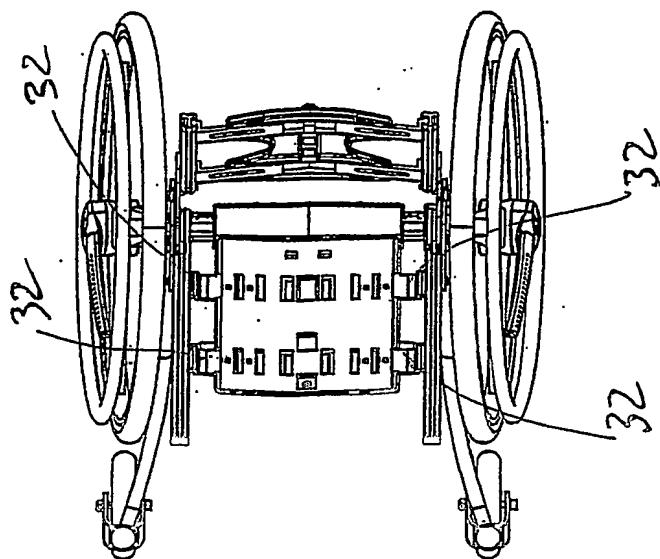
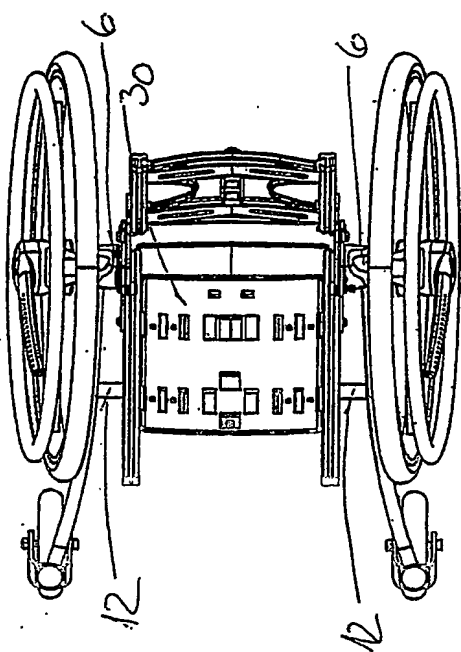
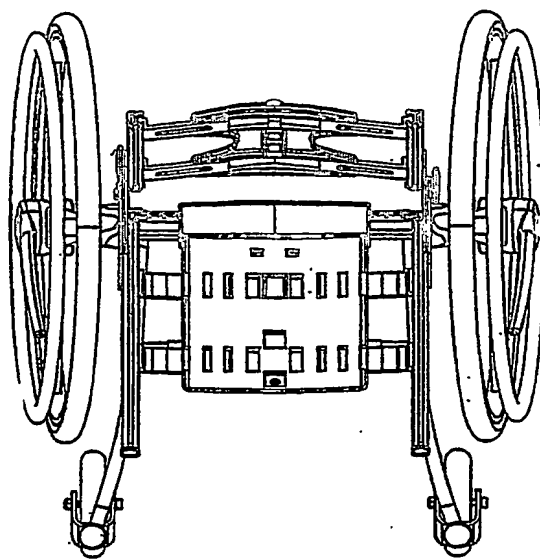
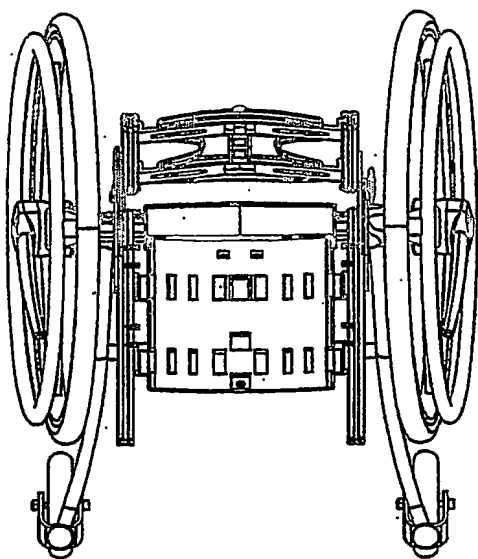
Fig. 3



10/549924

3/6

Fig. 4



10/549924

4/6

Fig. 5

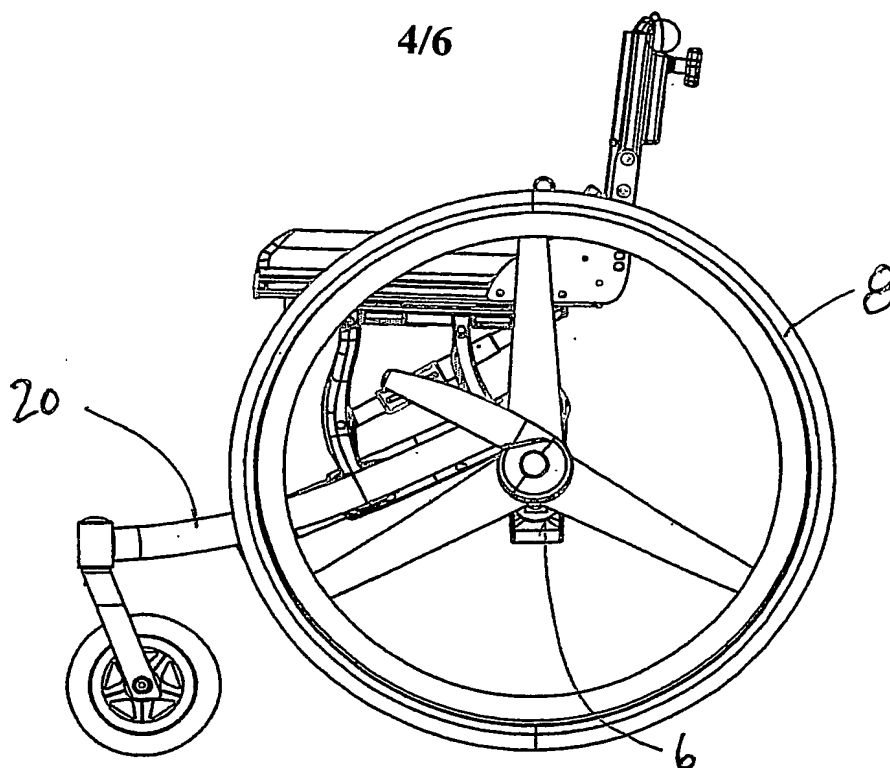
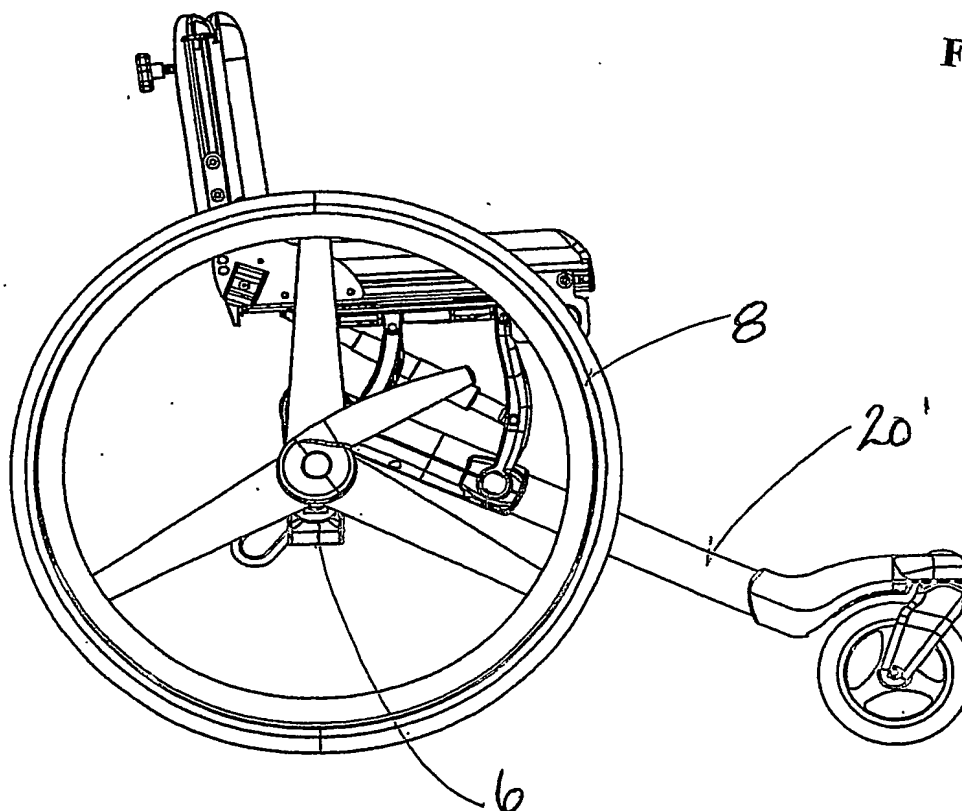


Fig. 6



10/549924

5/6

Fig. 7

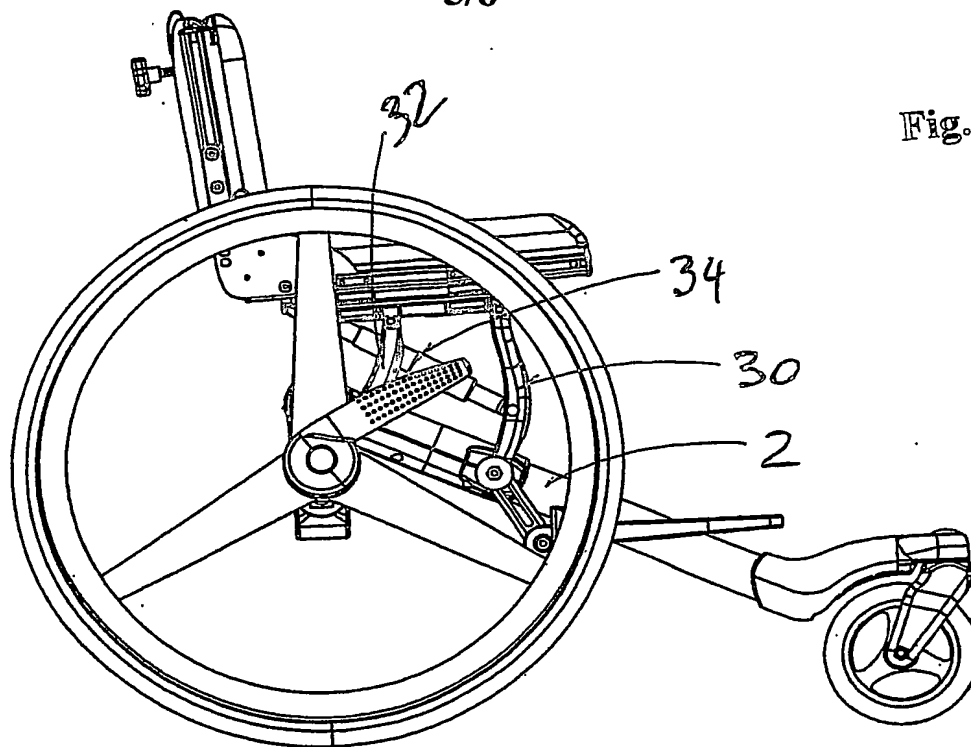
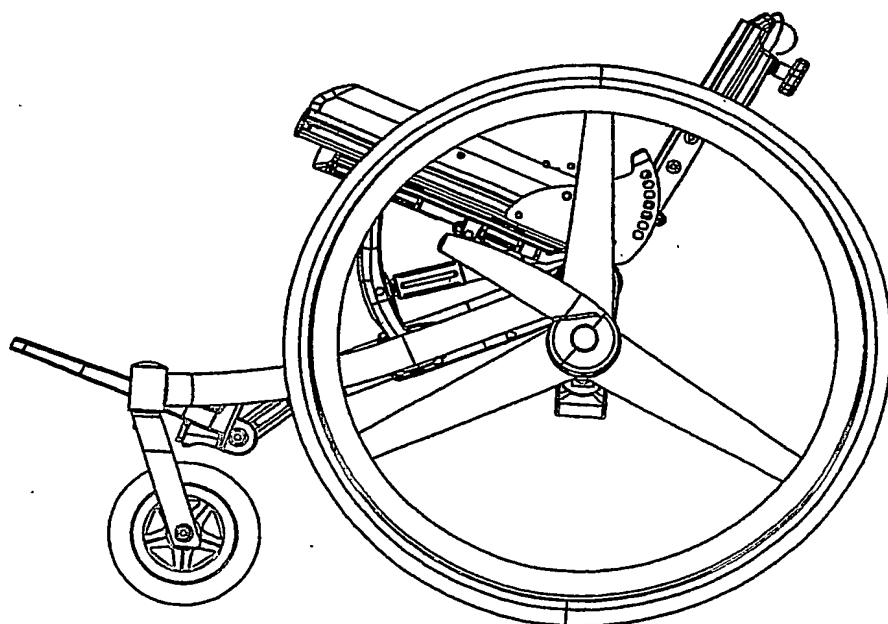


Fig. 8



10/549924

6/6

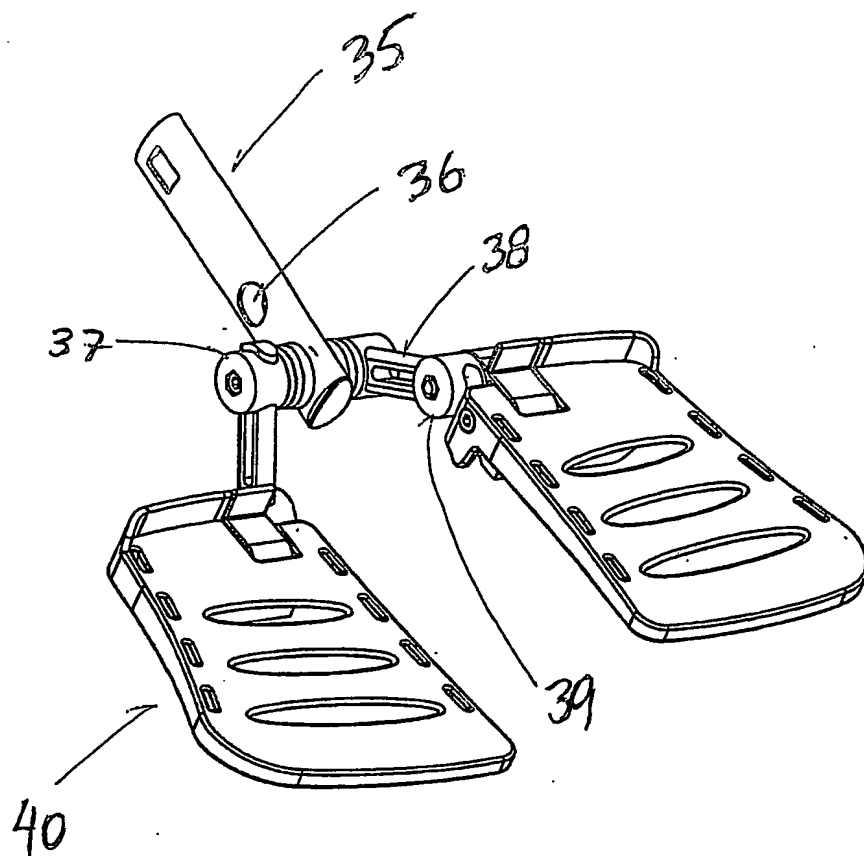


Fig. 9

1
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 2004/000196

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61G 5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 6352307 B1 (BO ENGMAN), 5 March 2002 (05.03.2002), figures, abstract --	1-2,5-8
Y	US 5782483 A (RICHARD H. ROGERS ET AL), 21 July 1998 (21.07.1998) --	1
A	US 6161856 A (CHRISTOPHER J. PETERSON), 19 December 2000 (19.12.2000) --	2
A	EP 0841052 A2 (INVACARE CORPORATION), 13 May 1998 (13.05.1998), abstract, fig. --	2

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 Sept 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 -09- 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Hélène Erikson/Elis
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 2004/000196

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5984418 A (DAVID A. MCINTURFF), 16 November 1999 (16.11.1999), abstract, fig. --	2
Y	EP 0512650 A1 (RICHARD VAN SEENUS NEDERLAND N.V.), 11 November 1992 (11.11.1992), abstract, fig. --	6-7
A	GB 2171898 A (REMPLOY LIMITED), 10 Sept 1986 (10.09.1986), abstract, fig. --	6-7
A	US 4310167 A (COLIN A. MCLAURIN), 12 January 1982 (12.01.1982), abstract, fig. --	6-7
A	US 5297021 A (JAMES M. KOERLIN ET AL), 22 March 1994 (22.03.1994), figures 1a-1d, abstract --	6-7
A	EP 0945114 A1 (AQUARIUS B.V.), 29 Sept 1999 (29.09.1999), abstract, fig. --	6-7
A	US 5154438 A (HUGH W. BARCLAY), 13 October 1992 (13.10.1992), abstract, fig. --	6-7
A	EP 0329002 A2 (MULHOLLAND DESIGNS, INC.), 23 August 1989 (23.08.1989), abstract, fig. --	6-7
Y	WO 9300060 A1 (TARTAN REHAB LIMITED), 7 January 1993 (07.01.1993), abstract, fig. -- -----	8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

31/07/2004

International application No.
PCT/DK 2004/000196

US	6352307	B1	05/03/2002	EP	0957876 A	24/11/1999
				SE	9601487 A	20/10/1997
				SE	506462 C	15/12/1997
				SE	9504083 A	16/05/1997
				WO	9717929 A	22/05/1997
<hr/>						
US	5782483	A	21/07/1998	AU	5791796 A	24/12/1996
				CA	2196871 A	12/12/1996
				EP	0773878 A	21/05/1997
				US	6164674 A	26/12/2000
				US	6499762 B	31/12/2002
				WO	9639320 A	12/12/1996
<hr/>						
US	6161856	A	19/12/2000	AU	738288 B	13/09/2001
				AU	5900499 A	05/06/2000
				CA	2340915 A,C	25/05/2000
				EP	1128792 A	05/09/2001
				NZ	510619 A	26/04/2002
				US	6425597 B	30/07/2002
				WO	0028932 A	25/05/2000
<hr/>						
EP	0841052	A2	13/05/1998	SE	0841052 T3	
				CA	2209257 A,C	12/05/1998
				DE	69718418 D,T	31/07/2003
				US	5851018 A	22/12/1998
<hr/>						
US	5984418	A	16/11/1999	US	5954402 A	21/09/1999
<hr/>						
EP	0512650	A1	11/11/1992	SE	0512650 T3	
				AT	96299 T	15/11/1993
				CA	2067941 A	09/11/1992
				DE	69200019 D,T	10/03/1994
				DK	512650 T	21/03/1994
				NL	9100789 A	01/12/1992
				NO	302014 B	12/01/1998
				NO	921808 A	09/11/1992
				US	5240277 A	31/08/1993
<hr/>						
GB	2171898	A	10/09/1986	GB	8504277 D	00/00/0000
				GB	8603972 D	00/00/0000
<hr/>						
US	4310167	A	12/01/1982	NONE		
<hr/>						
US	5297021	A	22/03/1994	NONE		
<hr/>						
EP	0945114	A1	29/09/1999	BE	1011961 A	07/03/2000
				DE	29909229 U	28/10/1999
				NL	1008418 C	00/00/0000
<hr/>						
US	5154438	A	13/10/1992	CA	2078706 A,C	31/03/1993

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

31/07/2004

International application No.
PCT/DK 2004/000196

EP	0329002	A2	23/08/1989	SE	0329002	T3	
				CA	1293438	A,C	24/12/1991
				DE	68918961	D,T	11/05/1995
				US	4966379	A	30/10/1990

WO	9300060	A1	07/01/1993	NONE			
----	---------	----	------------	------	--	--	--